Diamondback Moth Monitoring Program in Manitoba - 2023

Diamondback moth does not overwinter well in the Canadian prairie provinces, but large numbers can potentially blow in. If conditions are favorable for their survival and reproduction when they arrive, and if natural enemies do not limit population establishment, populations can increase.

Pheromone-baited traps (Fig. 1), which attract the male moths, are established for a 6-8 week period from early-May until late-June to detect the arrival of populations of diamondback moth early in the season. The cumulative counts from the traps can not predict what levels of larvae will be, but can be used to determine regions of the province where increased attention for diamondback moth is recommended when scouting fields.

Figure 1. Trap for diamondback moth

Figure 2. Diamondback moth on insert of trap

Summary (as of May 24, 2023)

Pheromone-baited traps for adult moths are currently providing data from 59 locations in Manitoba.

- Trap counts have been low so far.
- Diamondback moths have been caught in 28 of the 59 traps reporting.
- The highest cumulative trap count is currently 16 from a trap near Whitemouth in the Eastern region.

Manitoba

Table 1. Highest cumulative trap counts per agricultural region in Manitoba as of May 24, 2023

Location	Count	Location	Count	Location	Count
Northwest					
All counts are 0					
Southwest					
Miniota	2	Brandon	1	Rapid City	1
Central					
Culress	9	Gretna	3	Horndean	2
Altona	6	Pilot Mound	3	Purves	2
Layland	4	Brunkild	2	Elm Creek	1
Eastern					
Whitemouth	16	Stead	7	Hadashville	1
Beausejour	15	Tourond	6	Ste. Anne	1
Interlake					
Meadows	6	Poplarfield	3	Stonewall	1
Vidir	5	Riverton	3	Teulon	1
East Selkirk	3	Steeprock	3		
Lundar	3	Selkirk	1		

Guidelines for monitoring larvae of diamondback moth can be found at: https://www.gov.mb.ca/agriculture/crops/insects/pubs/diamondback-moth-factsheet-revised-may2023.pdf

Figure 3. Diamondback moth pupa (left) and larva (right).